WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

VOLUME XLV-NUMBER 16.

HOBART'S LETTER

Accepting the Vice Presidential Nomination of Republican Party.

PAPER OF WISDOM, NOT WORDS:

Of Patriotism and Not the Spe cious Policy of the Demagogue.

A FINE COMPANION DOCUMENT

To Major McKinley's Clear Cut Respons to the Committee of Notification-Money Question Thoroughly Expounded, and the Position of the Republican Party or That All-Important Subject Explicitly Defined-What the Free Coinage of Sil-Tariff, the Sister of Sound Money and Companion of Prosperity, Comes in for Its Share of Consideration.

ing is the letter of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, accepting the nomination vice president on the Republican tick-

Hen. Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the notification committee of the Republican National Convention:

Republican National Convention:
Gentlemen:—I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the vice presidency tendered me by the National Republican convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that hady as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views, by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

The platform declaration in reference to the money question express clearly

The platform declaration in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unqualisedly for homesty in finance, and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency lesued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth a vdollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

vanit of the savings bank which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded cilizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coln, made under any law, howsoever that cofin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of one hundred cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely shat sum will some one be defrauded.

The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the peoples of the world, with the enlargement of human marks and the broadening of human interests. This necessity hos made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver, especially, has a value of great importance for subsidiary colonge. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free ordinage to create a contrary imprecedon, it cannot be too

cates of free coinage to create a con-trary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republi-can party in its platform affirms this value in sliver, and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual mo-ney that can be maintained with safe-ity. Not only this, it will not antagon-ize, but will gladly assist in promoting a double standard whenever it can be secured by agreement and co-opera-tion among the nations. The bimetailic currency, involving the free use of sil-ver, which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a stand-ard and a currency are vastly different things. of free coinage to create a con

The Honest Dollar. If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations, we must cease juggling with this question, and make our honesty of pur-pose clear to the world. No room should pose clear to the world. No room should be left for inisconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidences can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to evcredit or confidences can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to ev-ery interest, what it means, when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively, that

desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively, that an "honest dollar" means any dollar an "honest dollar" means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as infexible a quantity as the French Napoleon, the British sovereign, or the German twenty mark piece.

The free colonage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, is a policy which no nation has even before proposed, and it is not to-day permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico.—It is purposed to make the colonage unlimited, at an absolutely fielditous ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than seventy cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or bereafter to the people of the novernment. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver buillon delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped colo will be given in exchange. For one hundred dollars' worth of builton nearly two hundred silver dollars will be delivered.

Lot it also be remembered that the

Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their effects. The crop of silver unlike that of hay, or wheat, or corns-which being of yearly production can be regulated by the law of demand and supply-is fixed time for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground, tearth or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. It is not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an over-supply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady denecessary result of a steady lation as long as the silver de be kept in circulation at all? Unhe laws of finance, which are as as those of any other science, the

inevitable result would finally be a cur-rency all and absolutely flat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half flat and one all flat. The lat-ter, as the cheapest, under the logic of "cheap money," would surely drive the other out.

Any attempt on the part of the government to create by its flat, money of a fictitious value, would dishonor us in the eyes of oher peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act acter. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world-wide, because our commercial relations are world-wide, All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our-openountry, but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than elgity per cent of the commerce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

Free Coinage Discrimination.

Free Coinage Discrimination. Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat,, cotton, corn or rye—who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the Uni-ted States treasury, at a profit fixed by the government—and against all pro-ducers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It metals made into current coin. I would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time de-

stimulated and at the same time degraded.

In every aspect the proposed policy is partial and one-elded, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine owner or dealer, that he takes his silver to the mint for coinage. The government is always at the losing end. Stamp such fictitious value upon silver ore, and a dishonest and unjust discrimination will be made against every other form of industry. When silver buillon, worth a little more than fifty cents, is made into a legal tender dollar, driving out one having a purchasing and debt-paying power of one hundred cents, it will clearly be done at the expense and injury of every class of the community.

Those who contend for the free and

the expense and injury of every class of the community.

Those who contend for the free and unlimited colonge of silver may believe in all honesty that while the present ratio of silver to gold is as thirty to one (not sixteen to one), silver will rise above the existing market value. If it does so rise the effect will be to make the loss to all the people so much less, but such an opinion is but a hazardous conjecture at best, and is not justified by experience. Within the last twenty years this government has bought about 460 millions of ounces of silver from which it has coined approximately 430 millions of silver dollars in silver certificates, and the price of the metal has steadily declined from \$1 i5 per ounce to sixty-eight cents per ounce. metal has steadily declined from \$1 is per ounce to sixty-cight cents per ounce. What will be the decline when the supply is augmented by the offer-ings of all the world? The loss upon these silver purchases to the people of this country has now been nearly 150 millions of dollars. The dollars of our fathers, about which so much is said, was an honest dollar, silver/maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold. The fath-ers would have spurned and ridiculed a proposition to make a silver dollar

ers would have spurned and ridiculed a proposition to make a silver dollar worth only fity three cents, stand of equal value with a gold one worth a hundred cents. The experience of all nations proves that any depreciation, however slight, of another standard, from the parity with gold, has driven the more valuable one out of circulation, and such experience in a matter of this kind is worth much more than mere interested speculative opinion. The fact that few gold coins are seen in ordinary circulation for domestic uses is no proof at all that the metal is not performing a most important function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in sight, but the house would not stand an hour if there were no foundation. The great enginery that moves the ocean steamship is not always in view of the passenger, but it is, all the same, the propeiling force of the vessel, without which it would soon become a worthless derellet.

It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited colnage of silver would affect a few great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may lie before us if the platform formulated at Chicago is permitted to be carried out.

Where Free Silver Would Strike Hardest. There are now on deposit in the sav-ings banks of thirty-three states and ings banks of thirty-three states and territories of this union, the vast sum of \$2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors. In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth one hundred cents in cold dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth one hundred cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would reduce it by the value of a single dime would be an intolerable wrong to each dispositor. Every bank or banker who has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay them back in money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust.

There are, in this country, nearly six

There are, in this country, nearly six thousand building and loan associa-tions, with share-holders to the num-ber of 1,500,000; and with assets tions, with share-holders to the nur-ber of 1,500,000; and with ass-amounting to more than \$500,000,0 Their average of holdings is near \$500 per capita, and in many cases th represent the savings of men and w-men who have denied themselves to comforts of life in the hope of bel-able to accumulate enough to buy build homes of their own. They ha aided in the erection of over a milli-of houses, which are now affordi-comfort and shelter for five millions houses, which are now affording mfort and shelter for five millions of

comfort and shelter for five millions of our thrifty people.
Free colnage at the arbitrary ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested, it would be tantamount to a war upon American homemakers. It would be an invasion of the homes of the provident," and tend directly to "desiroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of lonest foll." Every one of the share-holders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in those companies No one of them should be made home loss because a political party demands

ments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard of our country, as an experiment, or as a concession to selfishness or greed.

The magnitude of the disaster which would overtake these and cognate interests becomes the more strikingly apparent when considered in the aggregate. Stated broadly, the savings banks, life insurance and assessment companies, and building loan associations of the country hold in trust \$15,230,717,381. The debasement of the currency to a silver basis, as proposed by the Chicago platform, would whe out at one blow, approximately \$7,963,501,855 of this aggregate. According to the report of the department of agriculture, the total value of the main cereal crops in this country in 1894 was \$995,ture, the total value of the main ceres crops in this country in 1894 was \$995.

433,107. So that the total sum belonging to the people, and held in trust in these institutions, which would be obliterated by the triumph of free and unlimited silver coinage, would be seven and one-half times the total value of the annual cereal crop of the United Sittes. The total value of the manufactured products of the country for the census year of 1890 was \$9,372,527,-233. The establishment of a silver basis of value, as now proposed, would entail a loss to these three interests alone equal to eighty-five per cent of this enormous output of all the manufacturing industries of the union, and would affect directly nearly one-third of its whole population.

Veteraus Would Saffer. 438,107. So that the total sum belonging

Vateraus Would Suffer.

Vateraus Would Saffer.

One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annuam are due to pensioners of the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and sufferings endured in order to preserve this nation from disintegration. In many cases, the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is the same that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish, rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vote, of any patriotic citizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in convention at Chicago, has ever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the national life by proposing to scale their pensions horizontally, and to pay them here after in depreciated dollars worth only fifty-three cents each.

The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust companies in national, state and, private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, to holders of industrial insurance, where the money deposited or the premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due, and to become due, for One hundred and forty millions of

have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with
the sums due, and to become due, for
state, municipal, county, or other corporate debis, that if paid in depreciated silver by its equivalent, it would
not only entail upon our fellow-countrymen a loss in money which has not
been equalled in a similar experience
since the world began, but it would, at
the same time, bring a disgrace to our
country such as has never befallen any
other nation which had the ability to
pay its honest debts, in our condition,
and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue, such wholesale
repudiation is without necessity or exrepudiation is without necessity or ex-cuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could jus-

cuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify so monstrous an act.

All these deposits and debts must, under the platform of the Republican party, be met and adjusted in the best currency the world knows, and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made. Still dealing sparingly with figures, of which there is an enormous muss to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value, I cite one more fact, which is officially established, premised by the truism that there is no better test of the growth of a country's prosperity than its increase in the per capita holdings of its population. In the deende between 1850 and, 1850, during which we had our existing gold standard, and were under the conditions that supervened from the act of 1873, the per capita ownings of this country increased from \$550 to \$1,036. In those ten years the aggregate increase of the wealth of our country was \$21,255,000,000 being \$10 per cent in excess of the increase for any previous ten years since 1850, and at the amazing rate of over two thousand millions of dollars a year. The framers of the

was \$21,25,00,000 being 50 per cent in excess of the increase for any previous ten years since 1850, and at the amazing rate of over two thousand millions of dollars a year. The framers of the Chicago platform in the face of this fact, and of the enormous increase over Great Britain during this same gold standard decade, of our country's forcign trade and its production of iron, coal and other great symbols of national strength and progress, assert that our monetary standard is "not only un-American, but anti-American," and that it has brought us "into financial servitude to London." It is impossible to imagine an assertion more reckless and indefensible.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage, carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislative warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of the face of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of fat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

This country cannot afford to give its sanction to wholesale spollation. It must not fast to its integrity. It must still encourage thrift in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and national honor as well. Both these great principles should hereafter be taught in the common school of the land, and the lesson impressed upon those who are to become the inheritors of sovereign power in this republic, that it is neither wise, partiotic nor safe to make political platforms and forces an inducement to mational which offers an inducement to mational which offers an inducement to mational to the normal which offers an inducement to mational to the nation of a party convention which offers an induc

surmised, what enlightened statesmen and political economists will record, as to the action of a party convention which offers an inducement to national dishonesty by a premium of forty-seven cents for every fifty-three cents' worth of silver that can be extracted from the bowels of the whole earth, with a cordial invitation to all to produce it at our mints and accept for it a full silver legal tender dollar of one hundred cents rated value, to be coined free of charge and unlimited in quantity for private account.

Revolutionary Propaganda.

But, vastly more than a mere assetion of a purpose to reconstruct the national currency is suggested by the Chicago platform. It suggests, in fact, Chleago platform. It suggests, in fact, the form of a revolutionary propaganda. It embodies a menace of national disintegration and destruction. This spirit manifested itself in a deliberate proposition to repudiate the plighted public faith, to impair the sancity of the obligation of private contracts, to cripple the credit of the nation by stripping the government of the power to borrow money as the urgent exigencies of the treasury may centure, and, in a word, to overthrow require, and, in a word, to overthrow all the foundations of financial and in-

dustrial stability.
Nor is this all. Not content with a Nor is this all. Not content with a proposition to thus debauch the cur reney and to unsettle all conditions of trade and commerce, the party responsible for this platform deales the competency of the government to protect the lives and property of its clitzen against internal disorder and violence. It assails the judicial muniment reared by the constitution for the defence of individual rights and the nul-

of individual rights and the pub lie welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity and inedpendence of the supreme court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citi zen against every form of outrage and

In the face of the serious peril which Continued on Third Page.



With the inspiring strains of that National Anthem ringing in our ears, who can doubt the issue of this campaign?-Bourke Cockran.

JUNIOR MECHANICS. Proceedings of the State Council-The Per

Capita Tax Matter, ecial Dispatch to the Intelligence:

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 9.— This afternoon the entire membership of the Junior Order United American of the Junior Order United American Mechanics in attendance at the state council in session here, turned out, and accompanied by the First Regiment band, of this city, paraded through the streets in full uniform, making an imposing appearance. On repairing to the wigwam the assembly was called to order by Senator Stuart F. Reed, who introduced state organizer, C. C. Showalter, this gentleman made a short and pleasing address, after which past state councillor John Kee, of

short and pleasing address, after which past state councillor John Kee, of Glenville, addressed the audience.

Last year the change was made for subordinate councils to report semi-annually, and that the per capita tax be paid at the same time. This year it was reversed again to the old method, that the per capita tax remain at fifteen cents a quarter per member. A great fight was made to increase the salary of the secretary of the state council, but no increase was made. A resolution was passed, condemning and forbidding the use of electioneering methods by candidates for offices in the state council. T. M. Cheuvront was elected state councillor for the ensuing year.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

R. M. Applegate Does the Deed in Marietta, Ohio. Special Dispatch to the Intelliger

MARIETTA, O., Sept. 9.-This city was thrown into a turmoil of excitement to-night by the suicide of R. M. Applegate, one of the prominent citizens of Beverly, this county, at \$ o'clock to-night. The deceased was a man of fine education and the head of a large and

prosperous family.

He was addicted to the use of liquor, He was addicted to the use of liquor, which has recently taken a heavy hold on him, and his conduct to the members of his family has been unbearable, caushis estimable wife to apply last week for a divorce on the grounds of intexticution. Applegate has been in this city for three weeks past, stopping at the Bellevue Hotel. He left a letter saying the act was deliberate.

Morgantown Lot Sale.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, Sept. 9.—The lot sale to-day by the Union Improvement Company was a big success. The attendance was good, many foreign investors being present, and the bidding was lively. The sale of lots was for the purpose of raising £20,000, the amount to be paid W, H. Bannister & Sons, of the Seneca glass works, of Postoria, Ohio, for removing their plant here. The full amount was realized. The buildings for the factory are nearing completion and the entire plant will shortly be moved here. The company promises to disburse \$100,000 in wages. In the lot-drawing J. M. Wood, Chauncey Huston and Mrs. L. J. Peabody held the lucky numbers and got lots. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

University Opening. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 9.— The West Virginia University opened to-day. Students began to come in as ariy as Sunday. Prof. P. B. Reynolds conducted the chapel exercises. At the close President Goodknight delivered an close President Goodknight delivered an address of half an hour's length, taking for his thefne, "An Ideal System of an Education." The student body present many more new faces than are seen at the opening. While an unusually large number of old faces are missing, the folly face of Col. Thomas E. Hodges and the handseme youthful one of Prof. Barton were two new members of the faculty present. The enrollment to-day was 218, and some are on the ground who falled to attend to this duty. The cadet corps received thirty-two new corps received thirty-two ne

United Brethren Conference.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. The annual conference of the United Brethren church for West Virginia, convened here this afternoon. Bishop N. Castle, of Elkhart, Indiana, called the seventy-nine ministers and thirty lay delegates, who, made up the assembly, to order and delivered an admirable and eloquent address. Rev. C. H. Cox, of Pennsboro, for sixteen years secretary of the conference, afterward conducted the roll call. No business of importance was transacted beside the completion of preliminaries. The annual conference of the United

Why He Disappeared.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer, PARKERSHURG, W. Va., Sept. 9. Rev. A. J. Hecht, of Bird's Ridge, ner this city, has disappeared and his al sence is attributed to the failure of h sence is attributed to the failure of his business affairs, he being very heavily involved. A large number of executions were issued by the courts here to-day in favor of numerous creditors and Hecht's property was levied on Hecht's property was levied on Hecht was a well known circuit rider and has always born a good reputation. It is said his wife has received a letter from him, but she refuses to tell of his whereabouts.

A Samnambulistic Jockey.

A Sommanthillite Jockey.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARK ERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 9.—
The officers of the steamer Valley Belle are perplexed and mystified over the disappearance of a colored jockey from their boat last night. The Jockey's name was Brown and he boarded the boat at Rayenswood, with some horses for Mariatia. After Jeacher, this recognition is the second of the secon

for Marietta, After leaving this port

Brown was never seen. It is supposed he walked overboard in his sleep and was drowned.

Parkersburg Merchant Assigns.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 9.—
W. R. Browning, a prominent merchant of this city, and owner of two stores, assigned to-day, naming James A. Watson as assignee. Liabilities, \$5,600. The cause of the assignment was poor collections.

New Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—A postoffice has been established at Gladys, Randolph county, and W. M. Flint appointed postmaster, John W. Garrel has been commissioned postmaster at Adlal.

Calls for a Fair Count.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.-Rev. Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist, to-day addressed an open letter to Chairman addressed an open letter to Chairman Clay, of the Democratic state executive committee, calling for a free ballot and a fair count at the approaching election. Mr. Jones severely criticises the conduct of elections in Georgia and other southern states. He urges the Democratic chairman to co-operate with the Populists for a division of election managers at every precinct.

Denounced as a Delirium.

Denounced as a Delirium.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9Secretary of War Lamont to-day sent a telegram to W. D. Bynum, chairman of the executive committee of the gold Democrats in response to an invitation to be present at the notification of Palmer and Buckner at Louisville, September 12, respecting his inability to be present; says that his sympathy is with the movement and denounces the Chicago platform as a delirium.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—United States Consul Savage at Dundee, Scotland, a great jute manufacturing center, reports to the state department that the forecast from India for the coming year indicates a shortage in the jute crop, the yield being probably one-fourth below the average.

Ex-Senator Payne Dead.

Ex-Senator Payne Dead,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9.—Ex-United States senator Henry B. Payne died
this morning at 9 o'clock at his home,
No. 595 Euclid avenue. His death was
due to a stroke of páralysis, with which
he was stricken a few days ago.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 9.—Score to-day's game: Saginaw 5; Washington 6, Batteries, Derrick and Fuller; McIl-vaine and Mitchell.

Gold Up to Date.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The steam-ship Servia, brought £99,600 in gold. The total arrivals to date aggregate \$14,609,250. Steamship Arrivals

BOSTON-Steamer Peruvian, Glas-SOUTHAMPTON-Steamers Lahn, iew York for Bremen; St. Louis from

lew York for Bremen; St. Louis from Sew York. MOVILLE—Steamer Circassia, New York for Glasgow. HAMBURG-Steamer Christiania,

Montreal:
LONDON—Steamers Montevidean,
Montreal; 9th, Lord Erne, Baltimore,
GLASGOW — Steamer Norwegian,

Boston, NEW YORK-Steamer Trave, from Bremen,
LIVERPOOL-Waesland, Philadelphia.

phia.,
GENOA-Ems, New York,
NEW YORK-Karlsruhe, Bre
sailed-St. Paul, for Southampton;
tonic, Liverpool; Friceland, Antwe
LIVERPOOL-Aurania, New Yo
QUEENSTOWN — Germanic,

GUBENSTOWN — Germanic, New York for Liverpool. BOULOGNE—Spaarndam, New York for Rotterdam, ROTTERIDAM — Sailed — Maasdam, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON. Sept. 2.—The tmerican line steamer St. Louis, from New York, passed the Needles at 5:30 his morning. The St. Louis left New York on Wed.

nesday last, September 2, and ha ship in about six days, twelve and one-half hours, about forty-two minutes better than her best previous eastward passage of six days, thirteen hours and twelve minutes, made in October, last

Weather Forecast for To-day, For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair, except showers or the lakes; fresh southwesterly winds. Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Four-eenth and Market streets, was as fol-

Washburn Guitars and Mandolins at Cut Prices.

The manufacturers of Washburn Guitars and Mandolins will change their styles October I. They have given us permission to cut prices on our present stock. This applies to present stock only, as these instruments are sold under contract at uniform prices everywhere. This is the first times prices have ever been cut. Now is the time to buy them.

is the time to buy them.

F. W. BAUMER CO.,
1519 Market Street.

CABELL'S OVATION

To G. W. Atkinson, West Virginla's Next Governor,

EXCEEDED ALL ANTICIPATIONS

And Totally Eclipsed the Demonstration that was Accorded to Him at the State Convention-A Scene of the Wildest Enthusiasm Marks His Appearance Before One of the Largest Amiliences that Ever Greeted a Public Speaker in Huntington-He Makes a Distinctive Hit in Puncturing the Arguments of the Bryan

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer, HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 9.— The stories in the Register of the decimation in Republican and sound money ranks in Cabell county, and the consequent augmentation of the ranks of free silver and Popocracy, received a serious and disastrous set back here tonight. Hon, G. W. Atkinson, the Kepub-lican candidate for governor, received an ovation here that reminded old cam-paigners of the Goff conquest of 1888, and started consternation in the ranks of the Bryanites from which they will not soon recover.

started consternation in the ranks of the Bryanites from which they will not soon recover.

The meeting took place in the magnificent Davis theatre, one of the largest buildings in the state, but it was not large enough to accommodate the crowd. The feature of the occasion was the demonstration before the speaking. The Mark Hanna Republican army, composed of a company of veterans of the war, a young men's marching club of first voters, numbering eighty-five, handsomely uniformed in white duck, and a number of companies of railroad shopmen and tradesmen, and the original G. W. Atkinson club, made a parade down Third avenue, headed by the famous Second regiment band. The Twentleth street band was also in the parade.

Mr. Atkinson and D. E. Abbott, in the latter's conveyance, started at the head of the parade, but, at Sixteenth street the horse became unmanageable, and the next governor jumped out and took a place in the ranks of the marchers and proceeded the remainder of the distance on foot.

At the theatre a magnificent scene was

on foot.

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When Hon. D. E. Matthews stepped forward to present the speaker of the evening, the entire audience arose and cheered, waving flags and hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air. Many Intelligencer readers remember the ovation tendered Mr. Atkinson at the state convention, and those present at this meeting voted that the reception here was even more pronounced.

Mr. Atkinson made decidedly the most effective speech delivered by him thus far in the campaign. He riddled the policy of free silver and made so plain the shortcomings of national Democracy that no one present falled to grasp the great truth he uttered, or cheer to the each his splendid logic.

The Mark Hanna marching club called on Mr. Atkinson at the Adelphi hotel after the meeting and he gave them a short talk which was greatly enjoyed, Republicanism in Cabell county is growing every hour and every day that the campaign progresses and the county is certain to return a majority, for sound money in November.

THEY ARE COMING

From the Plains; Are Coming Single-Handed, And Also Rushing Thro' the Country in Heavily Loaded Trains to Visit Major McKinley. CANTON, O., Sept. 9.—A telegram re-

ceived by the Repository this afternoon says that a special train bearing the Vermont delegation left St. Albans to-

day for Canton.

Another telegram received from the J.

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B. Farwell Company, of Chicago, says
that seventy Democrats from their store
will be with the big Democratic club to
call on Governor McKinley's saturday,
and that the delegation will number between six and seven hundred.

Among Governor McKinley's callers
to-day were President Clay, of the Virginia State Republican League, and F.
C. Goff, of Clevland, president of the
Morgan Run Coal and Mining Company.

pany, M. V. Lightrop and B. B. Ray, of Chi-M. V. Lightrop and B. B. Ray, of Chicago, are here this evening arranging for the visit of employes of the Pennsylvania railroad campany on Saturday, to call on Governor McKinley. Seven other delegations will be here on Friday and Saturday. They are the steel workers of Lorain; the Republican League of Pennsylvania; Governor Bushnell and staff Friday: the McKinley and Hobart club, of McKeesport, Pa., and the Life Insurance Agents, of Cleveland.

Cockran's Patriotic Sentiments

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-Thurlow Weed Barnes, Republican leader in the Twelfth Barnes, Republican leader in the Twelfth congressional district of this city, recently wrote Hon, Bourke Cockran in regard to the Republican nomination for Congress. In the letter Mr. Barnes suggested that the Republicans and gold standard Democrats united can elect whomever they endorse, Mr. Cockran, while declining the suggestion of a nomination states that he was fully and, while declining the suggestion of a nomination, stated that he was fully in accord with the sound money sentiment of the district, and added: "While the Democratic organization remains the Democratic organization remains a party to the Popullstic conspiracy against wages, I shall labor untiringly for its defeat, but I will not consent to profit by its overthrow."

Denounced as a Porgery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-Copies of in editorial from the London Financial News were to-day distributed from the Republican congressional campaign committee. It stamps former editorials credited to it by western silver papers as forgeries in the most emphatic man-ner.

The Coinage of Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The treasury officials are in duly receipt of a large number of requests asking for silver dollars of this year's coinage in exchange for silver certificates or other lawful money.

Many of these requests come from persons who seem to doubt the truth of the monthly colnage statement, while others ask for shipments of 1895 dollars with a view of refuting statements that no silver dollars are now being coined.

The number of standard silver dol-

being coined.

The number of standard silver dollars coined during last August is shown by the official statement to have been \$2.550,000; since February first last \$11,212,412, and since November, 1533, \$15,153,91. The coinage value of the stock of builton new on hand and on which the mints are new at work is \$165,745,200, and it is said to be altogether probable that coinage will be continued at least until the stock on hand of standard dollars of 1830 bas been increased to about \$55,550,000. been increased to about \$35,070,000, where it stood when the present administration came to office.